

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.
With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the soil,
He will stand—erect a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHEELLOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.
MONDAY, SEPT. 2, 1861.

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILT
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR
TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR
AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.

ADAMSON LINDGREN.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
of BRATTLEBORO.

For Lieut. Governor,
LEVI UNDERWOOD,
of BURLINGTON.

For Treasurer,
JOHN B. PAGE,
of RUTLAND.

County Nominations.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
C. W. WILLARD, For Senator.
PAUL DILLINGHAM, For Senator.
DON P. CARPENTER, For Judge.
SAMUEL S. KILPATRICK, For Judge.
TIMOTHY R. MERRILL, Judge of Probate.
H. W. HEATON, State's Attorney.
J. H. ORCUTT, Sheriff.
EDWIN W. CORBES, High Bailiff.

LAMOTHE COUNTY.
HON. HENRY STOWELL, Senator.
JONATHAN P. WEST, County Judge.
SILVIA GATES, County Judge.
R. S. PAGE, Esq., Judge of Probate.
DAVID RANDALL, Sheriff.
JOHN L. GLEED, State's Attorney.
A. R. BAILEY, High Bailiff.

ORANGE COUNTY.
HORATIO BROOK, For Senator.
ZENAS L. UPHAM, For Senator.
E. L. TRACY, For Judge.
R. FARNHAM, Jr., State's Attorney.
W. T. GEORGE, Sheriff.
M. M. AVERY, High Bailiff.
JUDGES OF PROBATE.
P. C. JONES, Randolph District.
ALEXANDER H. GILMORE, Bradford District.

CALEDONIA COUNTY.
A. E. JEDVINE, For Senator.
L. N. HALL, For Senator.
SERENO MONTGOMERY, For Judge.
EDWARD PARKS, For Judge.
A. L. FRENCH, Judge of Probate.
GEORGE W. CARBON, State's Attorney.
EMERSON HALL, Sheriff.
CHAS. SHIPMAN, Bailiff.

ORLEANS COUNTY.
NATHANIEL NELSON, For Senator.
E. G. BARRETT, For Senator.
J. D. HARRIS, For Judge.
ALONZO D. BATES, State's Attorney.
JOHN TINKER, Sheriff.
MARSHAL CARPENTER, Judge of Probate.
N. S. GROW, High Bailiff.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
CYRUS HOTCHKISS, For Senator.
SAMUEL H. STEVENS, For Senator.
W. W. WHITE, For Judge.
HORATIO N. BARBER, County Judge.
R. J. SAGE, County Judge.
AMOS J. CAMPBELL, Judge of Probate.
HENRY A. BURT, State's Attorney.
R. R. SHIRMAN, Sheriff.
ARSTIN MOORE, High Bailiff.

WINDSOR COUNTY.
THOMAS S. HUBBARD, For Senator.
FREDERICK ROBBINS, For Senator.
THOMAS E. POWERS, For Judge.
PROSPER GERRILL, For Judge.
JOHN S. MARCY, County Judge.
JOSEPH W. COLBURN, County Judge.
WILLIAM ROUNDS, State's Attorney.
LORENZO RICHMOND, Sheriff.
JOSEPH ADAMS, High Bailiff.
JUDGES OF PROBATE.
JOHN PORTER, Hartford District.
HENRY CLOSSON, Windsor District.

BENNINGTON COUNTY.
R. N. S. MORGAN, For Senator.
ADOLPHUS G. CLARK, For Senator.
MARTIN MATTHEW, For Judge.
AMORI BENSON, For Judge.
N. B. HALL, State's Attorney.
ANSON BUCK, Sheriff.
AUSTIN P. GRAHAM, High Bailiff.
JUDGES OF PROBATE.
JAMES B. MEACHAM, Bennington District.
HARVEY K. FOWLER, Manchester District.

ESSEX COUNTY.
WM. B. MAY, Senator.
MILTON CUTLER, Judge.
S. D. HOBSON, Judge of Probate.
O. F. HARVEY, State's Attorney.
H. W. HEBBELL, Sheriff.
ANDREW BLOUNT, Bailiff.

GRAND ISLE COUNTY.
Rev. O. G. WHEELER, Senator.
Hon. LEWIS W. SOWLES, Assistant Judge.
HARRY HILL, Assistant Judge.
Hon. ALBERT S. KNIGHT, Judge of Probate.
EDWIN ADAMS, Sheriff.
LAFAYETTE SOWLES, High Bailiff.
L. D. ELDRIDGE, State's Attorney.

ADDISON COUNTY.
F. E. WOODBRIDGE, For Senator.
J. W. STEWART, For Senator.
W. W. POPE, For Judge.
B. B. HUNTLEY, For Judge.
W. F. BASCOM, State's Attorney.
DAVID E. HILL, Sheriff.
J. RAYMOND, High Bailiff.
JUDGES OF PROBATE.
HARVEY M'NEILL, New Haven District.
CALVIN G. TILDEN, Addison District.

WINDHAM COUNTY.
JOHN C. RICHARDSON, For Senator.
PARLEY STARR, For Senator.
B. D. HARRIS, For Judge.
J. D. BRIDGMAN, State's Attorney.
ELEAZER GORHAM, Jr., Sheriff.
JOHN HUNT, High Bailiff.
IRA GOODRICH, Sheriff.
MARSHALL NEWTON, Assistant Judge.
A. STODDARD, Westminster District.
ROYAL TYLER, Marlboro District.

Caucus.

The Freeman of the town of Montpelier who are in favor of supporting the present Administration, of putting down Rebellion, and sustaining our Government, are requested to meet at the Village Hall on Monday Eve., Sept. 2d at 7 1/2 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating some person to represent the Town in the next general Assembly; also to nominate ten Candidates for Justices of the Peace.

By ORDER OF TOWN COMMITTEE.

Striking Home.

The recent proclamation of Gen. Fremont, placing Missouri under martial law, and declaring the property of Rebels—including their slaves—confiscated, seems not only to be proper, but a necessary step in the process of suppressing rebellion in that State. That Commonwealth has been for several weeks in an anomalous condition, entirely unlike any other of her sisters either in or out of the Union. Since last May, Claib Jackson, who was then acting Governor, chosen under the forms of her Constitution and laws, has been a fugitive, virtually deposed from his office, and driven by the Union strength at home, to seek refuge and assistance among his congenial friends in the revolted States. Later, and when Jackson's rebellion had openly taken the form of an attempt to drag Missouri into the madness of secession, the Convention, assembled in pursuance of an act of the Legislature which did not, doubtless, contemplate any such contingency, formally deposed Jackson, and appointed Gamble to be acting Governor till the people in the usual way should elect his successor. This was unquestionably a revolutionary movement, and only justifiable in that light, being similar in that respect to the election of Pierpont by the Wheeling Convention as Governor of Virginia; and timid men who are so exceedingly anxious to have rebellion put down in a strictly legal and constitutional way, that they take every step of their progress toward this desirable result as gingerly as though they were stepping upon eggs, would of course, and did, find one of the largest kind of pegs on which to hang doubts, whether Gamble were Governor or not. Add to this the fact that Gov. Gamble has not given any exhibition of that vigorous and energetic devotion to the Union which is so much needed in confronting the traitors in Missouri, and we have a state of things that evidently required that there should be for the time being a head in the conduct of the war in that State in entire harmony with the Federal authority. Gen. Fremont's proclamation gives us this desirable result, and secures the business of suppressing treason from interference by or conflict with anybody but traitors, as in the desperate contest now waged on the soil of Missouri all loyal men looking for protection as they do, to the military arm, will also be ready at once and cheerfully to recognize its authority. This will bring order out of disorder, and will insure the prosecution of the war in the most vigorous and thorough manner, compelling all the inhabitants to choose between the Government and its enemies, and securing to loyal men the protection of the strong arm of military power. Neutrality will soon vanish before this vigor, and the heresy of State rights will be driven where it belongs, to the Rebel camps.

But martial law is not all of this proclamation. The State is not only taken in charge by the military power, but those who are openly or secretly conspiring to carry Missouri over to the concern of Jeff. Davis & Co. are informed that they thereby forfeit all title to their property; and to prevent the possibility of any mistake about slaves' being included in this general phrase property, they are by name declared to be free. In terms this confiscation is more comprehensive than the President's recent proclamation, but as it is impossible to suppose Gen. Fremont would have issued so important a paper without first submitting it to the Administration, we are fully warranted in regarding this manifesto as but the official commentary—as applied to a particular locality—of the President's text. It becomes in this view especially significant and settles the question of slavery in Missouri, if not on this continent.

However we may attempt to conceal the fact by other forms of expression, the rebellion against which the Government is now contending is the slaveholders' rebellion, and the owners of slaves are, even in Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware and Maryland, at heart in sympathy with the rebel cause, and whatever strikes the rebellion strikes Fremont does by this proclamation, not only destroys so far the resources of the traitors, but at the same time, by substantially making Missouri free, nerves the arm of every free laborer to redoubled exertion now by the short cut of the sword to separate from the power of slavery the vast and magnificent resources of that imperial State. When the slaves of the rebels in Missouri are all made free, what is left of that institution in that State will not be of much account, but will be so much weakened, and rendered so obnoxious by its connection with the blackest treason that ever stained the annals of any nation, as to be very easily and speedily extinguished.

This policy of Fremont we can but regard as the most decisive and vigorous of any yet adopted in the prosecution of the war. It overlooks and disregards the technical objection which a lawyer might interpose that it lacked a precedent. It brushes aside the harness with which formalists and timid men would shackle the free and effective movements of the Federal power, and sends it forth an untrammelled giant, to smite and destroy the wicked traitors. It bares the sword of the Nation's strength, sharpens its gleaming edge and then strikes home at the heart, the life of treason. Let the work go on. It is costing treasure and life incalculable. Let us not spend them for naught.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE FREEMAN.

8 O'CLOCK, A. M.

SUCCESS OF THE NAVAL EXPEDITION

Forts Hatteras & Clark Surrendered to Com. Stringham.

715 PRISONERS TAKEN!

25 Cannon and 1000 Stands Arms Captured

Reported Defeat of Rebels at Lexington, Mo.

Washington, Sept. 1. The following official report of the fight off Hatteras Inlet has been received:

OFF HATTERAS INLET,
U. S. Flag ship Minnesota, Aug. 31.
To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:
I have the honor to inform you that we have been eminently successful in our expedition. All that could be wished by the most hopeful has been accomplished. This morning we are taking on board the Minnesota officers and men numbering six hundred and fifteen, who surrendered yesterday after bombardment from the fleet of part of two days. I shall forward a full account immediately upon my arrival at New York, where I have concluded to land them as requested in your communication in reference to prisoners coming into possession of the navy. After landing them I shall return to Hampton Roads.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. H. STRINGHAM,
Flag Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

OFF HATTERAS INLET,
U. S. Flag ship Minnesota, Aug. 30.
To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:
Sir—I have the honor to enclose the articles of capitulation agreed upon at the surrender of the forts at the Inlet of Hatteras, N. C. If the Department have any orders, I should be pleased to receive them at New York.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. H. STRINGHAM,
Flag Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

OFF HATTERAS INLET,
U. S. Flag ship Minnesota, Aug. 29.
Articles of capitulation between Flag Officer Stringham, commanding the Atlantic Blockading Squadron and Benj. F. Butler, U. S. Army, commanding on behalf of the U. S. Government, and Samuel Barrow, commanding the naval forces for the defense of North Carolina and Virginia, and Col. Martin, commanding the forces, and Major Andrews, commanding the same forces at Fort Hatteras: It is stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties, that the forces under command of said Barrow, Martin and Andrews, and all munitions of war, arms, men and property, under the command of said Barrow, Martin and Andrews be unconditionally surrendered to the Government of the United States, in terms of full capitulation. And it is stipulated and agreed by the contracting parties on the part of the U. S. Government, that the officers and men shall receive the treatment due to prisoners of war.

In witness whereof, we, the said Stringham and Butler, on behalf of the United States, and the said Barrow, Martin and Andrews representing the forces at Hatteras Inlet, hereunto set our hands this 29th day of August A. D. 1861, and of the independence of the United States the 80th.

S. N. STRINGHAM,
Flag Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.
S. BARROW,
WM. F. MARTIN,
Col. 7th Reg't Infantry, N. C. Volunteers.
W. L. G. ANDREWS,
Major Commanding Forts Hatteras and Clark

U. S. CHARTERED STEAMER ADELIN, Aug. 31.

Sir—I have to report that the expedition to Cape Hatteras Inlet has resulted in a signal victory over the rebels. The capture of two forts, twenty-five cannon, one thousand stand of arms, seven hundred and fifteen prisoners, amongst whom are Capt. Samuel Barrow, Lieut. Sharp and Dr. Wyatt M. Brown, all late of the U. S. Navy, and Major Andrews and other officers late of the U. S. Army.

The amount of loss on their side is not exactly known. Five are ascertained to have been killed and eleven wounded are on board the vessel. Many were carried away. Lieut. Murchough late of the U. S. Navy, among the number, with the loss of an arm. We met with no casualty of any consequence whatever. The surrender was unconditional. For all particulars I beg to refer to the reports of flag officer Silas N. Stringham and Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler. Although the *Adeline* and *George Peabody* were chartered for other and special service yet to further operations I consented to take the troops on board from Newport News and Fortress Monroe, 900 men with arms, provisions, munitions of war, and landed part of them, about three hundred, amidst a heavy surf, until the boats filled and became unmanageable. The men-of-war hauled in and commenced a heavy cannonade at 10 15 A. M. on the 28th, and kept it up at intervals all day, and recommenced on the 29th, at 8 15, with increased effect.

The enemy attempted to land one thousand or fifteen hundred men but were driven back. At 11 30 they displayed a flag of truce and were forced to surrender at discretion. On the appearance of the white flag I steamed into the inlet and laid behind the Fort ready to throw the remaining troops ashore either in case of a commencement or cessation of hostilities. The *George Peabody*, Lieut. Lowry, did the same. At the surrender, we officiated in the ceremonies, after which the prisoners were brought to this vessel, and next day, 30th inst., placed on board the *Minnesota*, which vessel sailed at 2 30 P. M. for New York, and we left for Annapolis with Major Gen. Butler, U. S. A., and the wounded prisoners. I hope my endeavors in the case may meet your full approbation, and beg to recommend to your consideration the conduct of Lieut. Commanding R. B. Lowry, associated with me in this work, and placed in charge

of the *George Peabody*. From Dr. Wm. M. King, U. S. N., who volunteered for the expedition, I have also received valuable assistance, and from my corps of pilots, and from Dr. F. C. Stillwagen and James Forsyth who acted in the place of junior officers.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. S. STILLWAGEN.

U. S. CHARTERED STEAMER ADELIN, Aug. 31.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secy of the Navy:
Sir—In obedience to your orders I have the honor herewith to furnish you a complete list of the wounded and prisoners taken at the surrender of Fort Hatteras. The whole number is thirteen, and eleven of these were transferred to this steamer by the order of Flag Officer S. H. Stringham. The two remaining men were found to be too seriously injured to permit of their being moved, and were consequently left in the Fort in charge of a medical officer.

From information which I have received from a creditable source, I have formed the opinion that many of the wounded, and perhaps all the killed were sent on board the rebel steamers in the sound prior to the capitulation. Only two of the killed were found and these were found in the out-houses of Fort Clark the day of the evacuation of that work. I understand from Surveyor Wyatt, and Mr. Brown, formerly of the U. S. Army, and at present holding a commission in the army of the Confederate States, and in charge of the medical department of Fort Hatteras and Clark, that ex Lieut. Murchough, formerly of the U. S. Navy, was very badly injured, a fragment of a shell striking his forearm, and making a compound fracture of both bones. This man escaped from Hatteras prior to the surrender in the privateer *Wiaslow*.

[Here followed a list of the rebel loss.]
H. S. STILLWAGEN,
Commanding the steamer *Adeline* on special service.

Gen. Butler, accompanied by Commander Stillwagen and others connected with the military and naval forces arrived here early this morning in a special train from Annapolis. The brilliant exploit on North Carolina coast soon spread throughout the city, and occasioned unbounded joy among all loyal men. The government of course was promptly informed of this good news. The returned party, with several members of the Cabinet visited the President between 10 and 11 o'clock. The result of the expedition is claimed to be the possession of the entire North Carolina coast.

St. Louis, Aug. 31. The *Republican* has a dispatch saying that the secessionists 4,500 strong, attacked the 400 Home Guards and federal troops in the entrenchments, at Lexington on Thursday, and were repulsed with the loss of sixty killed. None of the federal forces were killed. This needs confirmation.

The report that Palmyra was occupied by the secessionists under Martin Green, a few days ago, is untrue.

Chas. McLaren, Basil W. Duke and James H. Carlish, secession Police Commissioners have been removed by Gov. Gamble.

The money belonging to the Fayette Bank, seized by secessionists on Wednesday, has been returned.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

The Navy Department, by able, experienced officers, has carefully studied the whole line of the coast, with the view to making the best use of such forces as it could secure. The expedition was planned before the meeting of Congress; and when that body placed the necessary funds at the disposal of the Department, active preparations were made. As the whole operation of the War Department was necessary, other preliminaries requiring time were indispensable, so that it was not till Monday, the 26th ult., that the expedition sailed. The success is perfect, and every anticipation of the Department has been realized. Among the papers captured was a press copy from the late American Consul at Rio Janeiro, Robert G. Scott, giving a list of all the vessels leaving, or to leave, that port during a month, with a full description of their cargoes and destination. By this information, the rebel privateers know just when and where to look for the vessels, and six named on the list were captured.

The report of their Engineer-in-Chief was also among the papers. It states that all the good guns at Norfolk are expended; also the whole amount of fuses. Some hand and percussion caps were found, and it was ascertained that the copper had been stripped from one of their prizes, the bark *Linwood*, to furnish material for caps, the manufacture of which is of tolerably good quality.

Among the guns captured was one long 10 inch Columbiad, from the Tredegar works Richmond which had not been mounted. Our vessels took three prizes, one brig, the *Henry C. Rogers*, of New York, and two light barks belonging to the United States but in the employment of the confederates, with miscellaneous cargoes. A gentleman connected with the expedition reports that the forces were landed and drawn up in line on the beach, when it was found that there were 329 men under Col. Weber of the 20th N. Y. Regiment. At this time the wind raised a little and it was found impossible to land more troops. Pickets were immediately posted under command of Lieut. Leder Gulars.

A scouting party under Lieut. Col. Weirs and Lieut. Weigel proceeded up the beach, returning with one brass field piece and a horse. The force then advanced to Fort Clark which had been evacuated, but were compelled to retire again owing to shells of the fleet falling therein, and marched back to the place of landing and then bivouacked for the night. Early the next morning they again returned, and the fleet commenced bombarding the second fort, called Fort Hatteras, which soon after displayed a white flag, and was ordered by Capt. Nixon, Lieut. Weigel and Surgt. Durivage. They were conducted to the tent of Commodore Barrow, who placed in the hands of Lieut. Weigel this proposition, which was immediately carried to Gen. Butler.

MEMORANDUM.—Flag officer Samuel Barrow, C. S. N., offers to surrender Fort Hatteras, with all the arms and munitions of war; the officers to be allowed to go out with side arms, the men without arms to retire.

(Signed.) S. BARROW.
Commanding naval defenses of Va. and N. C. Fort Hatteras, August 29.

The following reply was dispatched by Capt. Crosby, U. S. N., and Lieut. Weigel:

MEMORANDUM.—Benj. F. Butler, Major-General commanding, U. S. A., in reply to the communication of Samuel Barrow, commanding the forces at Fort Hatteras, cannot admit the terms proposed. The terms offered are these: Full capitulation; the officers and men to be treated as prisoners of war. No other terms admissible. Commanding officers to meet on board Flag Ship *Minnesota* to arrange details.

On the reception of this the Commandant called a council of war of his field officers, and accepted the terms offered, and presented to the flag ship to arrange the details, and the prisoners were put on board the flag ship, and the stars and stripes hoisted by Capt. Crosby and Lieut. Weigel, amid cheers and the firing of the cannon lately in possession of the enemy.

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

Two Days Later from Europe

BY THE NORTH AMERICAN.

FARTHER POINT, Sept. 2.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool the 22d, and Londonderry the 23d, passed this point en route for Quebec at half-past nine o'clock this morning. The political news is unimportant. The sales of cotton for three days were 50,000 bales, including 13,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet but firm at an advance of 1-8 to 1-4 cts. Broadstuffs declining. Provisions quiet. Consols closed at 91 1/8 a 91 1/4 for money account.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Political news unimportant. The Queen and Royal family reached Kington, Ireland, via Fly Head, on the night of the 21st, and would land and proceed to Dublin the following morning. The *Times* publishes Russell's correspondence to the 5th of August. The letter mainly refers to the demoralized and insubordinate state of the army, crediting Gen. McClellan with a speedy reform. He says the Southerners believe that they will be safe if they can hold out until October, and that the end of the year the Northerners will be further from their aim than ever.

Among the papers read at the Social Science Congress in Dublin was one by Mr. Barclay, M. P., of Manchester, "with cotton, employment and food; without, famine and expatriation." He said that the manufacturers expected to be able to command a supply of cotton to keep them working with tolerable regularity all Spring. A crop is growing up in the United States, but the difficulty will be to obtain it. Certainly it will fall short of that of last year. He (Mr. Barclay) is an extensive spinner and said that cotton is laid down in his warehouse 12 1/2 per cent. in excess of the price paid the American planter, whereas, to bring cotton from Beers would cost 200 per cent. on the price paid the Ryot owing to the difficulty of transportation.

Dr. McGowan, an American, said the statement of his country would hail with delight the efforts to relieve them from the monopoly of the cotton supply. The matter was discussed at some length.

The *Times* has another article on the financial difficulties of the American Government. It says the course pursued at Washington throws into the shade all the borrowing of England.

New York, Sept. 2.

The U. S. Steamer *Minnesota* has arrived at New York with the 629 rebel prisoners captured at Hatteras Inlet.

The Markets.

CAMBRIDGE MARKET, Aug. 30.

At Market 882 Cattle, about 750 Bees and 132 stags consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and one or two three years old.

Prices—Market Beef—Extra \$4.75 a 4.25; first quality \$3.50 a \$3.00; 2d, \$2.50, 3d \$4.00.

Working Oxen—\$45 to 100.

Cows and Calves—\$20, 25, to 50.

Calves—\$6.00 to 9.00.

Yearlings—\$10 to 12.

Two years old—\$13 to 15.

Three years old—\$16 to 17.

Sheep and Lambs—1444 at market—Prices about \$1.15 Extra, \$2.17, to 2.75.

Hides, 1 to 5. Fells, \$0.25 a \$1.00. Calf Skins, 7 to 10. Tallow, 5 to 6 1/2.

Remarks.—Cattle were lower. J. B. Cook sold 14 of the best Western Steers that has been at market for more than one year for \$6 25 per cent net; they will average 1500 lbs. net. The Northern Cattle were mostly small and sold at 10 per cent lower than last week. Sheep and Lambs sold quick, and some lots about 25 per cent higher than last week.

Married.

In Woodstock, Aug. 11th, by Rev. A. L. Pratt, Mr. Nelson L. Childs, of Underhill, to Miss Jenny Cummings, of Hartford.

Died.

In Plainfield, July 29th, Alice L., aged 10 months; also July 30th, Angie E., aged 9 years, children of August and Elvira Gunnison.

The little boys that were in bloom. Are laid within the silent tomb.

In Plainfield, August 8th, Henry Quincy, aged 2 years and 11 months; also August 10th, Flora Alice, aged 19 years and 6 months, only children of H. Q. and Ann Perry.

Bakersfield, August 3, 1861.

BAKERSFIELD ACADEMY
Rev. H. J. MOORE, A. B., Principal.
Mrs. E. M. MOORE, Preceptress.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Thursday, Sept. 5th, and continue eleven weeks. Board and Tuition at the usual rates. Rooms for self-boarding if desired. For further particulars address H. J. MOORE, Principal.

Bakersfield, August 3, 1861.

Post Office Notice.
Stamped Envelopes, or Stamps of the old issue, will not be received in payment for postage, at this Office.

By order of the Post Office Department,
JAMES G. FRENCH, Postmaster.

Montpelier, August 26, 1861.